New Nouveau
Brunswick

The New Brunswick Economy

1992

A Report to the Legislative Assembly

CNB 92028/E

92-03639/

ISSN 0548-4073

THE NEW BRUNSWICK ECONOMY

1992

A REPORT TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PREPARED BY

NEW BRUNSWICK STATISTICS AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

MARCH 1992

DISPONIBLE EN FRANÇAIS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

SUMMARY 2

THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY 4
- 1991 REVIEW 4
- 1992 OUTLOOK 6

THE CANADIAN ECONOMY 8
- 1991 REVIEW 8
- 1992 OUTLOOK 9

THE NEW BRUNSWICK ECONOMY 13
- 1991 REVIEW 13
- 1992 OUTLOOK 16

INDUSTRIAL REVIEW 19
- Agriculture 19
- Fishing 19
- Forestry 21
- Manufacturing 23
- Mining 26
- Construction 28
- Service Industries 29

CONCLUSION 33

STATISTICAL TABLES 34

KEY TO SYMBOLS

..	figures not available
...	figures not appropriate or not applicable
___	nil or zero
--	amount too small to be expressed
p	preliminary figures
r	revised figures
x	confidential
*	N.B. Statistics Agency Estimate

1991 STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	New Brunswick ($ Million) (unless stated)	% Change 1991/1990 N.B.	Canada
OUTPUT AND INCOME			
GDP - Current $	11,891	2.2	1.1
- Constant $ (1986)	9,138	-1.0	-1.5
Total Personal Income	12,913	4.7	3.2
DEMAND FACTORS			
Capital Formation	2,712	-3.7	-5.8
Exports	3,019	-3.5	-2.6
Housing Starts	2,872	7.0	-14.0
Retail Trade	4,641	-6.0	-6.4
POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE			
Total Population (June 1st) ('000)	726.8	0.5	1.5
Labour Force ('000)	327	-1.0	0.6
Employment ('000)	286	-1.7	-1.8
Unemployment ('000)	42	4.0	27.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	12.7	...	...
Participation Rate (%)	58.6	...	...
INDUSTRIAL			
Mineral Production	617	-29.7	-14.6
Farm Cash Receipts	254.9	-7.4	-1.3
Manufacturing Shipments	5,648	-8.1	-5.9
Electric Energy Used (GW.H)	13,638	3.5	1.1
Consumer Price Index (1986=100)	124.2	6.5	5.6

SUMMARY

With most of the industrialized world suffering from slow growth or recession in late 1990 and early 1991, demand for New Brunswick products on international markets was weak. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated to have fallen 1.0% in 1991, similar to the declines reported in the United States and Canada. Strikes furthered weakened output from two of the province's major industries, mining and pulp and paper. Investment activity was down modestly from 1990.

Output from the goods-producing industries is estimated to have declined 1.7%, while demand for services decreased 0.6%. Housing starts rose 7.0% (to 2,872), compared to the decline of 14.0% at the national level.

Reflecting the impact of the recession and low levels of consumer confidence, retail sales in New Brunswick fell 6.0% in 1991. Retail sales for Canada declined 6.4%. The consumer price index increased 6.5%, as the effects of the Federal Goods and Services Tax flowed through the economy. With the recession weakening demand for the province's major export commodities, the value of manufacturing shipments decreased 8.1%, compared to the 5.9% decline reported for Canada.

New Brunswick's labour force fell by 4,000 in 1991, leading to a decline in the provincial participation rate (58.6%) for the first time since 1984. Employment decreased by 5,000, or 1.7%, slightly less than the national decline of 1.8%. The number of unemployed rose by 2,000 from 1990, leading to a rise of 0.6 percentage points in the unemployment rate to 12.7%, a better performance than the 2.2 percentage point increase for Canada.

With the recoveries of the United States and Canadian economies expected to strengthen in the latter half of the year, provincial real GDP is projected to rise 0.5% in 1992. Being a resource-based economy, New Brunswick historically goes into recession later than more consumer-driven economies and then lags coming out of the downturns. Recovery will be slowed by the losses of production capacity and employment experienced in 1991 and

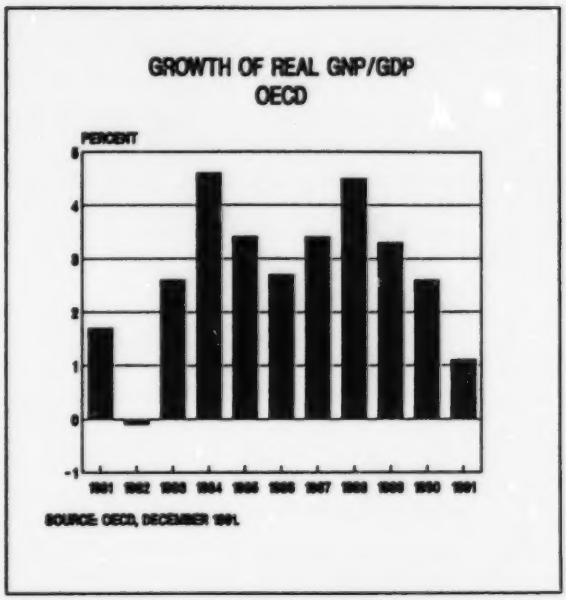
early 1992, especially in the pulp and paper industry. These losses will be partially offset by the employment and output gains created by the establishment of new businesses in the service and manufacturing industries. Construction activity is expected to decline from last year, but will be led by increased residential investment and major projects in the utilities and service sectors.

Employment is anticipated to remain near 1991 levels, with a slight rise in the unemployment rate probable. The New Brunswick consumer price index is expected to increase by 3.0% in 1992, the same rate as Canada.

THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

1991 REVIEW

Through the latter half of 1990 and into 1991, most of the industrialized world suffered from slow growth or economic recession. According to the December Outlook of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), real economic growth for its 24 member countries last year averaged only 1.1%, down from 2.6% in 1990 and 3.5% over the 1983 to 1989 recovery and expansion period following the last (1981-82) general recession.



Among the seven major industrialized countries, Japan experienced the strongest economic growth at an estimated 4.5%, followed by Germany at 3.2%. Economic output declined in the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States. The 1990-91 recession, however, proved to be neither as deep nor as widespread as the 1981-82 downturn when economic growth fell 0.1% in the OECD and 0.2% in the industrialized countries. Growth among the dynamic Asian economies remained in the 7 to 8 percent range for the third consecutive year. Buoyant domestic demand offset decreases in exports to OECD countries but problems of tight labour markets, capacity constraints and rising inflation became evident.

Inflation in the OECD, at 4.2% in 1991, was down only slightly from the 4.3% of 1989 and 1990. While some member countries made progress in reducing inflation (Italy and the U.K.), rising prices were evident in Germany and

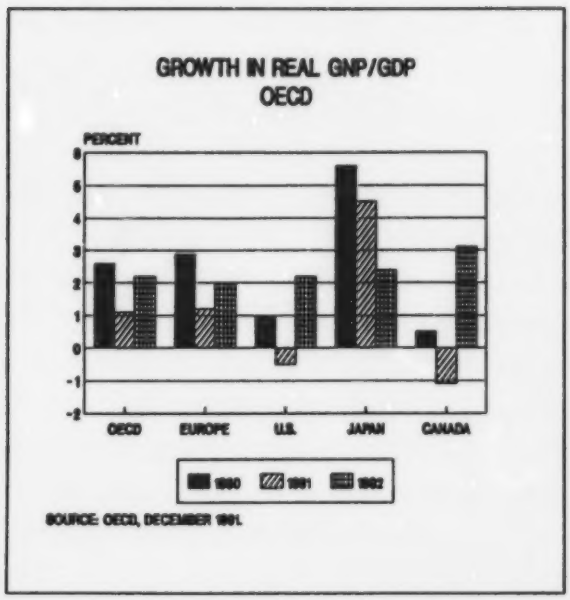
Japan. As a consequence of the weak economic performance, the level of employment in the OECD was unchanged from 1990. The unemployment rate rose to 7.1% from 6.3% in 1990, reaching its highest level since 1987, as Canada, the U.S., the U.K., France and Japan reported increases.

In the United States, real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) declined 0.7% in 1991, the first annual decrease since a 2.5% decline in 1982. Signs of recovery through the year were, at best, sporadic with most components of GDP showing little or no strength despite substantial declines in interest rates. Exports and the housing sector were the only areas providing contributions to growth. Reflecting the decline in consumer confidence, retail sales in 1991 rose only 0.7%, the weakest annual increase since 1961. Capacity utilization in the industrial sector turned up in the second quarter, but fell back again in the fourth quarter.

The decline in overall economic activity in 1991 dampened inflationary pressures, with consumer prices rising 4.1% and producer prices falling 0.1%. In the labour market, employment fell 0.9%, leading to an increase in the unemployment rate to 6.7% from 5.5% in 1990.

The banking system in the U.S. continued to report major disruptions in 1991 as insolvency problems shifted from smaller banks in the Southwest to larger institutions, especially in recession-plagued New England. The New England section of the country continued to post declines in its industrial sector in 1991 with employment losses since 1988 in manufacturing alone totalling nearly 200,000 jobs. In 1988, the average unemployment rate for the region was over two percentage points below the national average. By September of 1991, the New England rate was 1.5 percentage points above the U.S. average. Declines in defence spending and tough fiscal measures to reduce deficits by state and local governments have added to the region's problems.

1992 OUTLOOK



A sustainable upturn in economic activity with moderating inflation would appear to be the goal of central bankers in most OECD member countries. However, should the recovery falter, economic stimulus may be required at the expense of the progress already made against inflation. Rising interest rates in Europe (led by Germany) are expected to weaken demand and inflationary pressures. Little interest rate relief is expected before mid-year. For Europe, 1992 will also be a time for structural adjustment as it prepares for economic union. A further limit to recovery could be the erection of new trade barriers should there be no success in the present round of negotiations on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Central and Eastern Europe will experience very difficult times in 1992 as output continues to fall.

The U.S., Japan and Canada have chosen to stimulate their economies by lowering interest rates. With European markets slowing down, any competitive advantage for exporters from cheaper U.S. (and Canadian) dollars will be largely negated. Moreover, improvement in inflation in some OECD countries will come primarily from declining wage and price demands due to the recession rather than any fundamental change in their economies or labour markets.

Compared to rates of growth of 3 to 6 percent in past recoveries, the OECD expects real growth among its member countries to strengthen to 2.2% in 1992, up from 1.1% in 1990. All of the seven major industrialized countries except Japan and Germany are expected to report an upturn in economic activity. Japan's forecast growth rate of 2.4% would be its lowest since 1974.

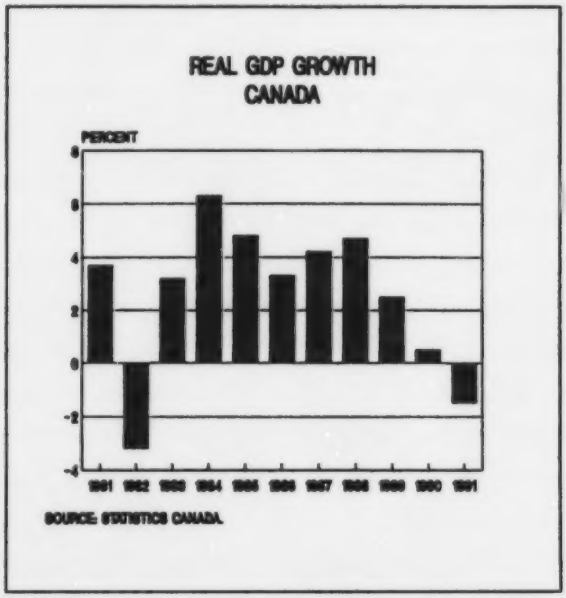
Inflation will slow somewhat among the group of seven industrialized countries, with all countries except Germany and France experiencing more modest increases. In the labour market, employment is expected to rise modestly (0.7%), with only the U.S. and Canada reporting better performances. The average unemployment rate should be slightly higher, at 6.6% compared to 6.4% in 1991, with increases forecast for Japan, Germany, France and the U.K.

In the United States, economic activity is expected to rebound by mid-year, especially if the stimulation measures announced by President Bush in his State of the Union Address are enacted quickly. With inflation pressures waning, further reduction of interest rates is possible should the recovery falter, but the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board has asked for patience since he feels the cuts of late 1991 and early 1992 should be enough to get the economy moving again. Weak employment growth will offset the loss of 1991 but will produce little improvement in the unemployment rate. The U.S. Federal Budget deficit for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992 is now estimated at $399 billion, or a record 6.7% of Gross National Product, compared to $318 billion at this time last year. Projections of the deficit for 1993 show only modest improvement despite a stronger economy.

While real growth of 1.9% is forecast for 1992, economic recovery will not be shared equally across the U.S., with the Northeast continuing to experience problems. According to recent forecasts, a decline in output of 2.6% in 1991 will be followed by a further contraction of approximately half a percent in 1992, making it the only region not participating in the recovery. The Northeast went into recession first, fell the hardest and is not expected see any recovery until late 1992 when housing construction picks up and employment stabilizes.

THE CANADIAN ECONOMY

1991 REVIEW



The Canadian recession (from the second quarter of 1990 to the second quarter of 1991) registered a total loss in economic output of 3.1%, a far cry from the decline of 5.3% in the 1981-82 recession. The Canadian recession would appear to have been deeper and longer than in the U.S., but ended sooner. However, the economy continues to suffer the effects of the downturn with the rate of recovery stalled by factors such as the imposition of the GST, spending restraint by governments, the strength of the Canadian dollar, low levels of consumer and business confidence and the weakness of the recovery in the U.S. Ontario and Quebec appear to have borne the brunt of the recession in terms of loss of employment and production capacity, especially in the manufacturing, retail and construction industries.

The monthly GDP indicator of economic activity increased over the April to July period, fell back in August and September, and inched ahead in October and November before declining in December. For all of 1991, real GDP fell 1.5%, compared to a slight rise (0.5%) in 1990. On an industry basis, goods production is estimated to have dropped 3.8%, while services experienced a modest increase.

Employment in Canada declined 1.8% in 1991 (232,000 jobs), pushing the unemployment rate up 2.2 percentage points to 10.3%. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate peaked at 10.5% in March, June and August, but remained

well below the 12.8% peak of the 1981-82 recession. Employment registered significant gains in April and May, but faltered in subsequent months so that December's number was only 18,000 above the February low. Major employment losses were experienced in Ontario (167,000 jobs or nearly 72% of the total national decline) and Quebec (68,000). Only Alberta and British Columbia reported increased employment. Unemployment rates were higher in 1991 in all provinces, with the Ontario rate rising to 9.6% from 6.3% in 1990.

Inflation in Canada slowed markedly during the year, averaging a 5.6% increase, as the effects of the GST flowed through the slumping economy. Monthly price increases over the previous year peaked in January at 6.8%, before steadily declining to reach 3.8% in December, the lowest level since July 1988. For the year, the inflationary impact of the GST on the consumer price index was estimated at 1.1 percentage points by the GST Consumer Information Office.

Interest rates declined steadily during 1991 as the Bank of Canada, sensing the core rate of inflation was on the downswing, attempted to stimulate the economy and follow U.S. rates on the way down. This process maintained an approximate 3 to 4 percentage point "gap" between Canadian and U.S. rates. The Bank of Canada rate fell from a high of 11.72% in early January to 7.67% by the end of December. Comparatively, the U.S. Federal funds rate dropped from 7.17% in January to a low of 4.50% at year-end. The Canadian dollar entered the year at approximately 86.2 cents U.S., closing at a 14 year high of 89.2 cents in mid-November, before falling to 86.4 cents by year-end.

1992 OUTLOOK

The Canadian recovery in most respects will mirror the U.S. upswing in the latter half of the year. However, only moderate economic stimulus is expected from the Federal Budget, given the attention to deficit reduction. Cuts to the income tax surtaxes will have only minor effects on 1992 with a more significant impact on 1993. Measures to lessen the tax burden on industrial corporations and stimulate small business growth are positive. Provincial governments will also have little room to fund growth packages as they recover from a record combined

deficit in 1991-92. Hopefully, the gradual return of consumer confidence will lead to increased consumer spending and higher residential investment which will, in turn, lead to increasing corporate profits and business investment. Corporate balance sheets will also be improved by higher commodity prices and a weaker Canadian dollar. Presently, the cash position of most corporations limits their ability to undertake capital investment to increase productivity or adopt new technology. The recovery largely depends on a revival in demand for goods manufactured in Ontario and Quebec for export to the U.S. market. Those sectors of the economy hardest hit by the recession are unlikely to experience recovery in demand matching that of previous upswings. With real GDP in the fourth quarter of 1991 being down (-0.2%) from the previous quarter, the economy did not enter 1992 with much impetus. On a more positive note, composite leading indicators[1] since the first quarter of 1991 have been increasing in both Canada and the U.S., but the month-to-month changes have been decelerating. Canada's December increase of 0.2%, the ninth consecutive monthly increase, was down from 0.5% in November, 0.6% in October and 0.8% in September. These leading indicators were designed to predict the level of economic activity three to six months hence.

The incentive added to residential construction from the lowering of the down payment required for federally insured mortgages to 5 percent from the previous minimum of 10 percent is expected to encourage as many as 10,000 tenants to buy their first homes. Housing starts are forecast by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation to rise from 156,000 in 1991 to 180,000 in 1992 and 201,000 in 1993. The plan announced in the Federal Budget to allow up to $20,000 (per individual) to be withdrawn from registered retirement savings plans to pay for home purchases is expected to result in 6,000 to 12,000 housing starts in addition to the Canada Mortgage and Housing forecast.

Real GDP is forecast to increase 2.5% in 1992. Nominal GDP should rise 5.8%, with a GDP inflation adjustment of 3.2%. The Federal Budget forecast is for real growth of 2.7%, down from 3.5% in the Budget of 1991. Among the

---

1 **The Canadian Composite Leading Indicator is composed of a weighted average of retail trade; housing prices; manufacturing shipments, inventories and hours of work; business and personal services employment; the U.S. leading index and the money supply. The U.S. index is similar.**

provinces, Newfoundland, Ontario and British Columbia are forecast by the Conference Board to report the strongest increases in real GDP, with all provinces experiencing an upturn in activity.

Employment growth is expected to be slow at about 1.0%, with the unemployment rate up slightly. Slowing wage pressures, combined with the weak employment outlook and the increased number of jobless persons receiving unemployment insurance or provincial assistance, will lead to a modest 5.2% rise in personal income.

Consumer inflation should average in the 3% range as the one-year price impacts of the GST have fed through the economy. As activity picks up, raw material prices can be expected to rise slowly but pressure on inflation from collective bargaining agreements should be weak. According to Labour Canada, wage settlements in 1991 averaged 3.6%, with the 2.5% increase in the fourth quarter the lowest since 1978. Settlements in 1992 could fall below the 1986 record low of 3.4%, with the combination of low inflation, high unemployment and public sector wage restraint serving to lower expectations.

Canadian interest rates will follow the trend in the U.S., whether up or down, maintaining roughly the current spread. The average Canadian commercial bank prime lending rate is currently at the 19 year low of 7.5%. The Bank of Canada's inflation targets of 3% by the end of 1992, 2.5% by mid-1994 and 2% by 1995 would seem to be within reach. The dollar is expected is show moderate weakness falling to about 83 cents U.S. Early in 1992, news of a record high 1992 deficit by the Province of Ontario and a modestly higher Federal Government deficit sent the dollar tumbling. The Bank of Canada intervened by raising its bank rate to stabilize the dollar near 84 cents U.S. It is anticipated this is only a short term correction and interest rates will again resume their downward trend, especially if rates are lowered in the U.S.

SELECTED KEY ECONOMIC GROWTH INDICATORS

CANADA, 1990 TO 1992

	1990	1991	1992[1]
	(percentage change)		
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	3.5	1.1	5.8
GDP Deflator	3.0	2.7	3.2
GDP ($1986)	0.5	-1.5	2.5
Personal Expenditures	1.3	-1.1	2.2
Government Current Expenditures	3.1	2.4	1.8
Non-Residential Investment	-1.5	-1.5	4.0
Residential Investment	-7.6	-8.5	10.0
Exports	3.8	0.6	4.0
Imports	-0.8	2.5	5.0
Personal Income	7.5	3.2	5.2
Corporate Profits Before Taxes	-24.7	-32.3	12.0
Consumer Price Index	4.8	5.6	3.0
Employment	0.7	-1.8	1.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.1	10.3	10.4

---

[1] Projections

THE NEW BRUNSWICK ECONOMY

1991 REVIEW

INTRODUCTION

The New Brunswick economy did not escape the recession afflicting the North American economy, as the Province's real Gross Domestic Product declined by an estimated 1.0% in 1991, following an increase of 1.6% the year before. Although New Brunswick experienced a reduction in economic output, the decline was consistent with that recorded for Canada (-1.5%) and the United States (-0.7%).

The weakness of the economy was centered primarily in the manufacturing and forest-related industries, while some improvement occurred in construction. After adjustment for inflation, the goods-producing industries are estimated to have declined by 1.7%, in comparison to an increase of 2.1% in 1990, while services declined by 0.6%, down from a 1.2% increase in the previous year.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in current dollars is estimated to have increased by 2.2%, as corporate profits dropped significantly for a second year in a row, while labour income rose only modestly. Compared to Canada, however, New Brunswick fared better as the nation's GDP increased by an estimated 1.1% during the past year. Led by government transfer payments, personal income in New Brunswick rose an estimated 4.7%, compared to 3.2% at the Canada level. Personal income per capita in 1991 represented nearly 79% of the Canadian average.

On the expenditure side of the provincial economic accounts, personal expenditures on goods and services rose by 3.4%, with goods rising 0.8% and services by 6.7%. Current expenditures on goods and services[2] by all three

2 **This represents roughly 46% of government current spending and does not include subsidies, transfer payments to persons and other levels of government, interest on the public debt, nor capital expenditures.**

levels of government increased by 4.9%, compared to 7.2% in 1990, while investment fell by 3.7% in 1991, largely the result of a decline of capital expenditures in the primary, manufacturing and trade, finance and commercial services industries.

EXPORTS

The value of exports from New Brunswick declined by 3.5% in 1991, to a level of approximately $3.0 billion. Among our major exports, foreign shipments of petroleum products and fertilizers rose by 24.5% and 23.0%, respectively, while paper and paperboard increased by 12.8% and fish products by 4.6%. Declining exports were noted for metallic ores and scrap (-46.2%), electrical energy (-27.0%), woodpulp (-21.3%) and lumber (-19.8%).

The major trading partner for New Brunswick continues to be the United States, the destination of over 66% of total exports in 1991. Shipments to that country decreased by 3.4% to a level of $2.0 billion, while exports to Japan, our second largest trading partner at $170 million, dropped 0.7%. Exports also fell to the United Kingdom (-11.5%), Germany (-6.9%) and Belgium (-13.6%), while rising for France (36.5%) and the Netherlands (115.5%).

PRICES

The increase in the consumer price index (CPI) for New Brunswick averaged 6.5% in 1991, marking the first year since 1985 that consumer inflation has been above the national rate. The provincial rate has not been this high since 1983 when it averaged 6.7%. On a year-over-year basis, the price increase peaked in January (8.3%) with the implementation of the GST, before steadily declining to reach 3.9% by December. Consumer prices in New Brunswick increased at a faster rate than the previous year for five of the seven major components of the CPI, with clothing (9.2%), health and personal care (7.2%) and tobacco and alcohol products (20.5%) registering the greatest increases.

LABOUR FORCE

New Brunswick's labour force decreased by 4,000 or 1.0% in 1991. The labour force participation rate (58.6%) declined for the first time since 1984; the national rate fell to 66.3%, Canada's first decline since 1982.

Total employment for the province decreased by 5,000 (-1.7%) to 286,000. Male employment dropped by 4,000 and female employment fell by 1,000. Employment levels for all age groups declined in 1991, except for those aged 45-64 years which reported an increase of 1,000. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number employed remained virtually unchanged after March.

Employment gains in 1991 were registered in the service industry (2,000) and in the agriculture, public administration, other primary and the finance, insurance and real estate industries (1,000 each). While there was no change in the number employed in the transportation, communication and other utilities industry, as a consequence of the recession the manufacturing, construction and trade industries experienced declines of 2,000, 3,000 and 5,000 respectively in 1991.

The number of unemployed in New Brunswick rose by 2,000 (4.0%) in 1991 to 42,000, the highest level since 1986. The unemployment rate averaged 12.7% for the year, up 0.6 percentage points from the 12.1% recorded in 1990. Male unemployment increased by 2,000 (after declining by 1,000 in 1990) while the number of unemployed females in the province remained unchanged at 18,000 for the third year in a row.

The unemployment rate rose in four of the five regions of the province with a significant increase exhibited in the Northwest region (13.0% in 1991 compared to 10.7% in 1990). The Northeast region, which historically has maintained the highest rate, experienced a slight decline to average 17.2%. The Saint John region was the only area to experience a higher participation rate than in 1990. It was also the sole region reporting growth in the number of employed (up 1,000). Employment levels in the Northeast and Northwest regions declined by 4,000 and 2,000 respectively, while Fredericton and Moncton levels remained unchanged.

POPULATION

New Brunswick's population was estimated at 726,800 as of June 1, 1991, an increase of 0.5% over 1990. This growth was slightly lower than the previous year (0.8%) due to a shift to net out migration from +1,200 in 1989-90 to -600 in 1990-91. While the number of births exhibited an increase, New Brunswick had the second lowest birth rate (13.6 births per 1,000 population) among the provinces.

All provinces except Alberta and British Columbia experienced negative net interprovincial migration in 1990-91. New Brunswick had net gains in population with Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Ontario.

While the median age of the population continued to increase, reaching 32.8 years in 1991, it remained below the national average of 33.4 years. Our youth (0-24 years) declined in both number and share of the total population (to 36.7%). The baby boomers (aged 25-44 years) represented almost a third of the population. Older adults aged 45-64 years exhibited the strongest growth (2.0%) in 1991 to reach 18.4% of the population. Seniors, while increasing in number, maintained their share of 12.0% of the population. Older seniors (80 years and over) increased in number by 600.

1992 OUTLOOK

Weak economic growth is forecast for New Brunswick in 1992 as continued difficulties in the forest-related industries, in conjunction with a slow recovery anticipated for Canada and the United States, will serve to restrain the overall rate of expansion in the provincial economy to 0.5% (in real terms) for the year.

While output from the service producing industries should grow by 1.9% in real terms in 1992, the goods side of the economy will remain weak (-1.9%) due to problems in the paper and allied industries and the absence of major investment projects (with the exception of the Belledune investment project still underway). In effect, capital formation is expected to decline by 4.5% in nominal terms in 1992,

as a 2.8% growth rate in government capital formation will only partially offset a 6.4% decline in the business portion. Continued spending by the Province on highways, schools and hospitals will provide some impetus to the New Brunswick recovery. However, the commencement of construction activity on such large investment projects as the fixed link to P.E.I., Point Lepreau II and the new Trans Canada highway would greatly improve the outlook for the provincial economy.

Nominal Gross Domestic Product is expected to increase 4.1% this year. The ongoing implementation of cost reduction measures by businesses should improve somewhat the corporate profit picture, while growth in wages will be modest. Personal income is projected to rise 5.2%, supported by an increase of 8.6% in government transfer payments to persons and 4.4% growth in interest, dividends and miscellaneous investment income.

Personal expenditures on goods and services are forecast to rise by 4.4% in nominal terms in 1992, as consumption of durable goods (autos, furniture, appliances, etc.) will post a modest rebound. Government current expenditures on goods and services are anticipated to grow by 4.3%, while final domestic demand is projected to increase by 2.8%.

For 1992, employment will remain near 1991 levels, with some pick up expected in the second half of the year. However, with the labour force growing by 0.3%, the unemployment rate should rise slightly to 12.8%, from 12.7% in 1991.

GROWTH RATES OF KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1988 - 1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992[1]
	(percent change unless indicated)				
Economic Accounts					
Gross Domestic Product (factor cost)	8.1	6.9	5.0	2.2	4.1
GDP (real)	3.2	2.7	1.6	-1.0	0.5
Personal Expenditures	7.4	6.5	4.4	3.4	4.4
Government Expenditures	6.9	6.0	7.2	4.9	4.3
Capital Formation	15.5	16.7	-3.2	-3.7	-4.5
Income					
Personal Income	8.4	7.6	6.7	4.7	5.2
Labour Income	8.7	8.8	5.8	4.8	4.2
Corporate Profits Before Taxes	4.7	-2.0	-24.5	-25.0	3.0
Population & Labour Market					
Population, Total[2]	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5
Population, 15+	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9
Labour Force	1.9	2.1	1.7	-1.0	0.3
Employment	2.9	1.4	2.2	-1.7	0.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	12.0	12.5	12.1	12.7	12.8
Participation Rate (%)	58.8	59.5	59.8	58.6	58.3
Other					
CPI (New Brunswick)	3.6	4.7	4.6	6.5	3.0

---

[1]Projections
[2]As of June 1

INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

AGRICULTURE

Farm cash receipts in New Brunswick during the year fell 7.4% from 1990 as yields and prices of potatoes, the major crop, declined sharply. Total crop receipts were down 17.3%, while livestock receipts decreased 2.8%. As a consequence of the decline in receipts, realized net farm income for 1991 has been estimated by Agriculture Canada to have declined over 20% from 1990.

Within crops, receipts for potatoes declined 31.0%, but still accounted for nearly 55% of all crop receipts. A combination of a decline in planted acreage, lower yields due to inclement weather both in the planting and harvesting seasons and a record level of production in the U.S. weakened demand and prices for Canadian potatoes. The outbreak of the PVYn virus in P.E.I. led the U.S. to place stringent regulations on potato imports, further weakening receipts.

Livestock and livestock products accounted for 57% of total receipts. The largest sector, dairy products, reported a decline of 4.8% in income. Poultry receipts fell 2.2%, but egg receipts rose 17.2%. Receipts for hogs and cattle and calves declined 8.0% and 4.6%, respectively.

The state of the agriculture sector is expected to improve in 1992 with cash receipts up 3.6%. Receipts for crops are projected to increase 7.8%, while livestock products receipts decline 2.5%. With little change anticipated in operating expenses, realized net farm income is forecast by Agriculture Canada to rise 8.7%. Receipts for potatoes are expected to be higher, with increased yields and production from basically the same planted acreage.

FISHING

According to preliminary estimates from Fisheries & Oceans the value of sea fish landings declined 12.2% in 1991, with better prices for several species not sufficient to offset lower quantities landed overall. The value of crab and shrimp increased, while declines were recorded for herring, lobster, scallop and cod. In

volume terms, landings dropped by 30.9%, mainly because of a decline of 40.1% in herring, which accounts for more than 60% of quantity but only 13% to 15% of the value of landings.

After reaching the 7 000 metric tonne quota in 1990, the 1991 crab fishing season in the southwestern part of the Gulf region opened last April with the quota set at 10 000 metric tonnes, with approximately 63% allocated to New Brunswick fishermen. The preliminary figures from Fisheries and Oceans indicate that the Province's fishermen landed 6 189 metric tonnes, compared to 4 318 the year before, while prices rose from an average of $1.11 per pound in 1990 to $1.25 last year.

The spring lobster fishery in the Northeast was considered satisfactory as prices were stronger than in 1990, while catches were reported moderate to good. However, the summer fishery in the southeastern part of the province was disappointing due to lower landings. The winter season in the Bay of Fundy was reported to be good, both in terms of catches and prices received by fishermen.

Due to the scarcity of the resource, the groundfish industry witnessed another difficult year in terms of quantities landed (down 15.3%). However, prices improved with the value of those landings dropping by only 6.8%. As for the other fish species (pelagic and crustaceans), low prices were reported for herring, while the preliminary numbers for the shrimp industry suggest some improvement in prices despite lower quantities landed compared to 1990. After experiencing several years of above average landings (especially in 1989 and 1990), the scallop industry should see lower volumes this year, as in 1991, while prices are expected to remain favorable.

The outlook for 1992 calls for continued improvement in the crab fishery as a slight increase in the global quota will likely be announced very shortly, while insufficient resource in groundfish will persist this year.

During 1991, the aquaculture industry continued to expand at a healthy pace. Sales have been estimated at $79.9 million, an increase of 7.6% over 1990. There are currently 57 approved culture sites in the province with the 48 active

ones employing between 500 and 600 people. While demand is expected to remain firm, prices may suffer modest declines as a result of intensifying competition, particularly in the U.S. market.

FORESTRY

The province's forest-related industries experienced another difficult year in 1991 as the overall weakness in the economies of our export destinations (especially the Northeastern United States) lingered on, at a time when the strengthening of the Canadian dollar eroded the competitiveness of New Brunswick's forest products on international markets. As a result, shipments from the province's wood industry suffered a decline in value of 12.9% in 1991, while a drop of 11.6% was recorded by the paper and allied industry, despite a 3.1% rise in the volume of pulp and newsprint produced.

Part of these declines can be attributed to lower prices for newsprint and pulp. Transaction prices for newsprint fell rapidly throughout the year, dropping from $582 U.S. per metric tonne in January to $485 by December. Prices also fell for pulp products as the price for the benchmark grade (Northern Bleached Softwood Kraft) slid from $675 U.S. a tonne in the first quarter to $500 in the fourth quarter. In the first half of 1990, NBSK was selling for $830 a tonne. The coming on stream of new mills, coupled with reduced demand stemming from lower advertising linage in the print media, explains this weakness in the overall price structure of pulp and paper products.

Several of the province's pulp and paper mills were forced to take occasional downtime throughout the year in order to reduce inventories, while others proceeded with layoffs as part of efficiency improvement measures. The difficult times facing the industry also caused reductions in output capacity. Last November, Fraser closed its Atholville pulp mill, resulting in the loss of 270 direct jobs (230 have actually been laid off at this time), while in March of this year, NBIP Forest Products Ltd. plans to shut down permanently two of its four newsprint machines in Dalhousie. This will reduce direct employment at the mill by 350 and by 50 on the harvesting side. Also announced to close this March are the Stone Consolidated Inc. operations in Bathurst. The indefinite closure of the Bathurst

mill would put 360 people out of work, in addition to the 124 already laid off in January. In all, these closures represent an approximate loss of 20% of the industry's production capacity and employment.

The severe impact that these closures will have on the New Brunswick economy has led to the unveiling by the provincial government of a plan to assist the industry. By focusing the efforts of all concerned parties on improving the competitiveness of the industry in international markets, it is believed that New Brunswick producers will be able to withstand the intense competition prevailing in those markets.

Although some improvement in housing construction occurred in the province in 1991, the overall weakness of residential construction in Central Canada, the U.K., and in the Northeastern states has served to reduce sawn lumber production by 13.1% in New Brunswick. Poor market conditions also resulted in the closure of Norbord Atlantic Inc. in Morrison Cove last November and its failure in February of this year. At the time of the shut down, the plant, previously known as Atlantic Waferboard, was employing 170 full-time people in the production of oriented strand board for the housing construction industry.

While recent news pertaining to forestry has not been good, some positive developments did take place in the province during the past year. In St. Stephen, the $21 million expansion by Flakeboard Ltd. has been completed and the company introduced a new fiber board (fibrex) to the market last summer. In McAdam, the plywood plant was re-opened under new owners last fall with approximately 55 employees, while the Kedgwick sawmill, closed since last year by Fraser, has been purchased by a Quebec company and should resume production in April of this year.

The outlook for New Brunswick's forestry sector calls for continued weakness this year, as market conditions are not likely to improve for pulp and paper producers. Excess supply, aggravated by the coming on-line of new capacity in world markets, will be facing weak overall demand. Consequently, prices for most pulp and paper products are expected to remain under pressure, although indications are that pulp prices have bottomed out with the

announcement by several North American producers of price increases taking effect this quarter.

Some improvement could be seen in the wood industry, with recent numbers (authorized housing permits) from New England suggesting that a slow but gradual recovery in residential construction may be underway. Lower mortgage rates combined with a reduction of the housing down payment from 10% to 5% in Canada and the allowance of some RRSP funds to be applied to housing, should also provide some impetus to the industry. However, as a supplier of wood chips to the paper and allied industry, the wood industry should see its production affected by the downsizing of NBIP and by the scheduled closure of the Bathurst mill this spring.

MANUFACTURING

The province's manufacturing sector suffered the effects of the lingering recession with most industry groups experiencing slow growth or declines in shipments during the past year. The value of manufacturing shipments dropped 8.1% in 1991, with a significant portion of the decline attributable to poor performances from the wood (down 12.9%) and paper and allied (down 11.6%) industries which, combined, account for one third of the total. For the country as a whole, the drop in manufacturing shipments was less severe (-5.9%), partly because manufactured forest products account for a smaller share (between 13 and 14 per cent) of the total.

While declines occurred in most of the province's industry groups, some gain was recorded in the beverage industry (up 3.4%) as well as in furniture and fixtures (0.4%) and fabricated metals (1.3%). Food processing posted the lowest drop (-0.9%), while chemicals & chemical products suffered the largest (-16.4%).

Reflecting the weakness in demand for manufactured goods, employment in the industry showed a decline of approximately 5.4% (2,000), after holding at 37,000 during the previous two years. The drop was less severe than for the country as a whole where employment slid by 6.8% (136,000), following a decline of 5.9% (125,000) in 1990.

Although there were no major investment projects undertaken in 1991, some expansion did take place or was announced by provincial manufacturers. While modest, the additional capacity will serve to further diversify the province's manufacturing base and raise value added in New Brunswick.

In the food and beverage industry, Atlantic Refreshments of Scoudouc invested $1.5 million in its soft drink bottling plant, while a $2 to $4 million expansion announced by Labatt in Saint John is scheduled to proceed in 1992. The addition by Atlantic Refreshments, an independent soft drink bottler, will add 30 jobs to the local economy, while the Labatt expansion will be needed to bottle the popular Budweiser beer. Increased capacity in the food and beverage industry has also resulted from the official opening of the $4 million Baxter plant in Sussex. In addition to margarine and vegetable oil products, the facility will produce fruit juices and drinks.

However, the news was not all positive for the food and beverage industry. The $50 million Cavendish Farms potato processing plant, previously announced for Grand Falls, has been cancelled due to economic reasons, while two dairies (McKay's in Moncton and the New Brunswick operations of Perfection Dairy Foods Ltd.) have ceased to operate as processing facilities. As well Connors Bros. closed its Fairhaven sardine cannery on Deer Island, resulting in the loss of jobs for nearly half of the 90 employees, while Canada Packers announced the closure of its poultry processing plant in Sussex, resulting in the loss of 120 direct jobs in the local economy. In the beverage industry, Moosehead Breweries Ltd. will be laying off 75 employees in Saint John sometime this year in an effort to improve efficiency at its plant.

The addition of capacity was also noted in other industries such as furniture and fixtures where Rivenwood Furniture moved production from Toronto to Moncton, creating 20 jobs. In the machinery industry, Basic Industrial Design Ltd. of Woodstock is currently adding a new building to its existing facility. Upon completion of the 20,000 square feet expansion in the spring, the maker of materials-handling systems will add 10 new jobs to its current work force of 37. The machinery industry will also expand with the tentative opening in the fall of the Urban Machinery Canada plant in Fredericton. The German vinyl window machinery manufacturer will initially operate with 8 employees, but employment is

expected to reach 20 in two years. Also scheduled to open this year (May or June) are the facilities of WHK Woven Labels Ltd. in Edmundston. The woven labels manufacturer will provide employment to 60 people in a region heavily dependent on forest products.

Positive events also occurred in the electrical and electronic industry, with the announcement by Com Dev Ltd. of a $3.5 million electronic component plant for the Moncton area. The plant will manufacture low noise amplifiers for satellite antennas used on commercial aircraft as well as electronic products for radar systems. Production is scheduled to begin in June with employment anticipated to reach 50 within three years. Also in Moncton, Spielo Manufacturing, an electronic video lottery machine manufacturer, officially opened last November with 37 permanent employees, while in the Edmundston area, Oracle Audio, a high tech turntable manufacturer, is diversifying production with the introduction of high-fidelity speakers under the Helicon name. The company also intends to bring to market a CD player in the fall of 1992.

In the transportation equipment industry, output growth continues to be supported by the patrol frigate construction program. In addition to building three of the first six frigates, the Saint John shipbuilding facility is undertaking the construction of all six frigates from the second contract. The $6.2 billion project currently provides work to approximately 3,000 people in the Saint John area and is expected to be completed in 1996, even though work is currently running behind schedule. The first of the 12 frigates, the HMCS Halifax, was turned over to the Navy this past summer after several months of sea trials.

Activity in the transportation equipment industry has also gained from the start-up of Ralex Inc. of Wakefield, a heavy duty brake pad manufacturer for trucks, as well as from the delivery of the first of 100 freight containers manufactured in Moncton for Canadian National Railways. The manufacture of these containers is providing work to 50 employees and is part of a $1.6 million pilot project aimed at helping the railway become more competitive with other modes of transportation.

Despite these promising developments, the overall outlook for manufacturing is not very encouraging for the remainder of this year. Ongoing

difficulties in the forest related industries will make it difficult for the manufacturing sector to record any real growth in 1992. Although some improvement is expected in most industries, this will not be sufficient to offset the negative impact of a reduction in production from the paper and allied industries.

MINING

The New Brunswick mining industry was hard hit by the recession as demand and prices for most industrial minerals dropped, while the Canadian dollar appreciated against most foreign currencies. Prices for zinc fell by a third during the year, while lead dropped over 20%. Output was further reduced by a lengthy strike at the province's largest mine, Brunswick Mining and Smelting Ltd, as well as by the closure of two mines in 1990.

The combination of the fall in base metal prices and the strike at Brunswick led to a marked decrease in the value and volume of mineral production in New Brunswick in 1991. The total value of mineral production was estimated at $617 million, a decline of 29.7% from 1990. The value of metallic minerals produced, which represented nearly 53% of total value, decreased 44.3% to $325.5 million as both values and volumes of zinc reported significant declines. Low prices for lead, copper and silver more than offset production increases. Production of non-metallic minerals rose 1.7% and accounted for over 34% of the total value of output. The value of fuels produced dropped 8.1%, while structural materials fell 5.3%.

Brunswick Mining and Smelting Ltd. launched a major program to reduce costs and increase productivity following the acceptance of a new 34 month contract in May. Since production at the lead-zinc mine resumed, about 12% (125 employees) of the work force has been eliminated in cost cutting measures and changes to mining methods. Productivity has increased over 30% with a production record reached in August, boding well for the mine when prices recover. Despite these measures, the company reported a loss of nearly $21 million for the year, compared to earnings of $25 million in 1990. An $8 million annual exploration program to find new ore bodies will continue as the primary reserves at the 27 year old mine are expected to be used up over the next seven

years. Without new reserves, production at the Brunswick mine will begin to decrease in the last half of the 1990's.

The Heath Steele mine continued to produce at a high level despite falling prices and the strong dollar. In an effort to cut overhead, the mine laid off 24 employees, bringing total employment to 262 by February of 1992. A possible expansion of the mine hinges on new investors being obtained. Heath Steele will process shipments of base metals from the Stratabound Minerals mine which opened southwest of Bathurst in August.

NovaGold Resources has acquired rights to a new base metal recovery process that produced positive results when tested at its Murray Brook operation. The process would also be used at the Mt. Pleasant tin-tungsten property, the feasibility of which is currently under review in the southwestern part of the province. With reserves at Murray Brook being nearly depleted, the operation may be converted to copper mining. The discovery of a possibly significant lead-zinc deposit by NovaGold near Plaster Rock led to 1,000 new claims being staked in the Sewell Brook area by December.

Potash production continued at the province's two mines, despite a change in ownership of the Denison-Potacan facility. Denison sold its 60% share of the mine to Potacan (Potash Co. of Canada), a joint venture of German and French companies, with the operation now called Potacan Mining Company. The mine operated at its highest level in 1991, but low world prices for potash and other commodities created financial problems for Denison, a large international mineral producer. In September, the Potash Company of America (PCA) exported a record shipment of over 49 000 tonnes from the potash terminal in Saint John. Production at PCA is expected to exceed 750 000 tonnes in 1992. The Province announced a change in the potash exploration policy in January to open exploration to a wider prospecting market. Instead of a tendering process for exploration rights on government-controlled land, individuals and companies will now be free to stake potash exploration claims in the same fashion as other types of prospecting. Peat production continues to increase and reached nearly $27 million in 1991. New Brunswick deposits produce some of the finest horticultural peat in the world.

Production of coal in New Brunswick dropped 48 000 tonnes in 1991 to 500 000 tonnes, as demand for electrical energy (generated from coal-fired plants) weakened with the recession. A new $19 million dragline in Minto was completed, while exploration of the Beersville coal field was undertaken by New Brunswick Coal.

With an upswing in the world economies forecast for the latter half of 1992, prospects for the New Brunswick mining industry are positive. The cost-reduction measures taken by most mines should serve them well when industrial mineral prices start to rise. However, any significant price rise for zinc or lead is not seen before late 1992 or early 1993 as excessive world inventories are used up. Prices for potash are now at the bottom of the cycle, with any significant upturn a year away.

CONSTRUCTION

Despite a modest decline in capital investment in 1991, the construction industry remained a major contributor to economic activity in New Brunswick. According to Statistics Canada's 1992 survey of private and public investment intentions, capital spending fell 3.7% to $2,622.5 million, a considerably better performance than the decline reported for Canada (-7.0%). Spending on repairs to existing assets was estimated at $833.8 million, a 5.3% decline from 1990. In total, capital and repair expenditures fell 4.1% to $3,456.3 million.

Capital spending by the business sector decreased 3.1%, with declines being registered by the trade, finance and commercial services sector (-31.5%), manufacturing (-17.4%) and primary industries (-6.1%). The completion of major construction projects in 1989 and 1990 in the manufacturing, commercial and trade industries served to depress investment levels in 1991. With activity escalating on Belledune and other energy projects, investment by the utilities sector rose 22.9%. The housing sector experienced a modest decline (-3.6%) in 1991. Capital spending by institutions and all levels of government fell 5.4%, despite increased investment on highway construction by the provincial government.

Investment in the housing sector picked up as the year progressed, as starts rose 7.0% to 2,872 from 2,683 in 1990 with a strong upswing in activity in rural areas. The value of residential building permits issued by municipalities fell 17.9%, while non-residential permits dropped 13.9%. In total, the value of building permits was down 16.1%. Employment in the construction industry averaged 16,000, down 3,000 from 1990.

For 1992, capital investment is expected to fall 4.5%, but will still maintain a very high level. Major investment in energy generation facilities, as well as projects in the commercial and service sectors, will lead the industry. Recently announced measures to spur housing construction are expected to have a positive effect. Moreover, the start of construction of the fixed link to P.E.I., Point Lepreau II or activity on the new Trans-Canada highway beyond that already announced by the Government of New Brunswick, would greatly improve the outlook for the construction industry and the economy in general. The industrial reviews for forestry, mining, manufacturing and services provide details on many of the larger construction projects planned or currently underway in the province.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

The service sector increased its share of total provincial employment to 75.5% in 1991, due in part to declining levels of employment in goods-producing industries. Employment fell by 1,000 to 216,000, compared to a rise of 6,000 in 1990. Wages and salaries for service industries increased 3.5%, slightly below the 4.0% increase for the goods-producing industries.

Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities

Employment in transportation, communication and other utilities was unchanged from 1990 at 27,000. During 1991, wages and salaries grew by 1.5%.

Total cargo tonnage through the Port of Saint John increased by 14.0% in 1991, compared to 2.0% in 1990. After declining last year, incoming-traffic reported an increase of 8.9% while outgoing-traffic rose 20.2%.

Major additions to the transportation sector included Baxter Corporation, a hospital and laboratory supplier, which opened a $3.2 million office and distribution centre in August creating 25 jobs in Moncton. In December, Federal Express opened its national billing centre in Moncton with 62 employees and Yellow Freight Ltd., of Kansas City, opened a small terminal with 5 employees. CP Express and Transport recently announced a $6.5 million expansion centralizing its national administrative functions and doubling its work force to 110. Northwest Airlines has announced it will begin non-stop flights to Boston from Fredericton, Saint John and Moncton in the spring of 1992 with up to 18 jobs being created.

In the communication sector the number of telephone lines in service increased 4.3% during 1991, while the number of long-distance calls originating in New Brunswick rose 10.4%. Capital expenditures budgeted by NBTel were down 3.3% to $103 million in 1991. For 1992, capital spending has been estimated to increase by 2.2%.

Stentor Resource Centre opened the National Centrex Business Development Centre in Saint John in February. The centre, on behalf of NBTel and other major telecommunications companies in Canada, will consolidate advanced business communications services for the entire country. The current staff of 14 will increase to 24 by mid-year. CAMCO opened its telecommunications centre in Moncton this past year, starting with 25 employees but with plans to create a total of 90 jobs by 1993.

Total in-province electricity supply was up by more than 5% for the first nine months of fiscal 1991/92, with industrial sales rising by over 10% from the previous year when plant overhauls and labour disputes reduced demand. Residential and general service sales exhibited lower than expected increases due to warmer than average weather and the slowing economy.

Generating stations at Millbank and Ste. Rose were completed during the past year. While new sales contracts have been signed with Hydro-Quebec and Maritime Electric of P.E.I., two contracts with New England utilities were not renewed. Total export energy sales were down 19.8% last year.

N.B. Power has signed two contracts for the purchase of capacity and energy from private wood-fired generating stations to be constructed in Sussex and Kedgwick. Construction of the $965 million coal-fired generating station in Belledune continued and will be operational in the fall of 1993. The utility also endorsed Power Smart, a customer-oriented energy conservation program for the reduction of electrical demand growth.

Retail and Wholesale Trade

Reflecting the weakness in consumer spending, employment in the trade sector declined 8.3% or 5,000 to 55,000 in 1991, moving from 27.6% of total employment in services in the previous year to 25.5%. Wages and salaries for this industry group rose 2.5%.

Retail sales for all stores declined 6.0% in 1991, compared to a 6.4% decrease for Canada. Retail sales for 1991 exclude the Goods and Services Tax while sales in previous years included the Federal Sales Tax.[3] Sales for department store type merchandise fell 8.1%. Large declines in sales have been experienced in the clothing, household furnishings and durable goods stores as well as automotive dealers. Wholesale trade fell 9.7% following an 8.0% decline in 1990.

Around the province, construction of several shopping centres and retail outlets continues. The $14 million expansion of the Brookside Mall in Fredericton was completed during the year.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Employment in this sector averaged 12,000 in 1991, an increase of 1,000 from the previous year. Wages and salaries increased 5.3% over 1990. The major investment project in the sector, construction of the $30 million Mercantile Centre office complex in Saint John, commenced in 1991.

---

3 **At the national level, the amount of Federal Sales Tax included in retail trade in 1990 has been estimated at 4.2%, leading to a decline in retail trade close to 2.5% in 1991.**

Community, Business and Personal Services

This sector includes non-commercial activities such as the provision of health, welfare and education services and various commercial activities, including business services, personal services, entertainment and recreation facilities, and accommodation and eating establishments. Employment increased by 2,000 to 99,000 in 1991. Wages and salaries for the community, business and personal services industry grew by 5.8%.

Total receipts for restaurants, caterers and taverns fell 1.5%, compared to an increase of 4.0% in 1990. Licensed restaurants exhibited an increase of 2.4% while unlicensed restaurants had a decline of 3.3% in receipts.

The $8.3 million Kingsclear Sports Lodge near Fredericton opened in 1991, while the $31 million Sheraton Inn in Fredericton was completed in January and will provide 150 full and part time jobs. Construction of the $24 million Saint John Civic Centre is scheduled for completion in September 1993. Expansion of the Algonquin Hotel in Saint Andrews is to begin in September 1992.

Tourism

New Brunswick did not escape the major downturn experienced in the tourism industry in Eastern Canada and the Northeastern U.S. in 1991. Visitation was down by an estimated 6.5% in 1991 to 1.41 million visitors. Total room sales fell by 6.2% to 1.59 million and food and beverage sales dropped by 1% to $317 million. Although final figures are not available, it is estimated that total industry revenues will be down from the previous year high of $612 million. The decline in North American travel is generally attributed to the economic recession. Although the impact was severe in New Brunswick, the province's performance was much stronger than many regions of Central and Eastern Canada were declines exceeded 10%.

CONCLUSION

With the economies of the United States and Canada in weak recoveries from the recession of the last half of 1990 and early 1991, economic growth in New Brunswick slowed markedly. International markets for our forest, mining and manufactured goods were very weak, especially in the Northeast region of the U.S. which has been in recession for several years. Strikes in the mining and pulp and paper industries lowered output in two of the Province's key industries. Closures and reduced levels of operations at several industrial plants, especially in the pulp and paper industry, also served to limit production. With consumer confidence low, retail sales declined. Investment activity, led by energy generation plant investment, remained close to 1990 levels. Employment declined during the year as the recession-sensitive trade, manufacturing and construction industries suffered, leading to a modest increase in the unemployment rate. Inflation, as measured by the provincial consumer price index, rose sharply with the implementation of the Federal Goods and Services Tax.

As with most resource-based economies, New Brunswick is historically late going into recession and lags the more consumer-driven economies coming out of downturns. With the United States and Canadian economies expected to commence an upturn by mid-year, economic activity in the province can be expected to increase in 1992. However, significant losses of production capacity and jobs in the economy will have a marked slowing effect on the strength of the provincial recovery, despite being partially offset by increased employment and output from new businesses in the service and light manufacturing sectors. Investment activity will again be led by capital spending on energy generation facilities and residential construction. Employment growth will be weak, leading to a slight rise in the unemployment rate. The increase in the provincial consumer price index is expected to average 3%, the same as the national rate.

ANNUAL SERIES

Table		Page
1	POPULATION	36
2	POPULATION BY AGE GROUP	36
3	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH	37
4	COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME	38
5	PERSONAL INCOME & GDP AT FACTOR COST, PER CAPITA	38
6	PROVINCIAL INCOME AND PROVINCIAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	39
7	GROSS PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE	40
8	GROSS PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE CONSTANT DOLLARS	41
9	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY	42
10	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY ($1986)	43
11	PRIVATE AND PUBLIC INVESTMENT	44
12	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY	45
13	LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS	46
14	EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION	47
15	GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT	48
16	VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE	48
17	COMPONENTS OF FARM INCOME	49

Table		Page
18	PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE LOGGING INDUSTRY	50
19	ESTIMATES OF TOTAL FOREST PRODUCTION	50
20	PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY	51
21	MINERAL PRODUCTION-QUANTITY	52
22	PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES	52
23	MINERAL PRODUCTION-VALUE	53
24	PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	54
25	MANUFACTURING SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS	55
26	DWELLING STARTS AND COMPLETIONS	56
27	CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY	56
28	VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE	57
29	RETAIL TRADE	58
30	RETAIL TRADE BY KIND OF BUSINESS	59
31	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	60
32	RECEIPTS OF ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	61
33	SUPPLY AND DISPOSAL OF ELECTRIC ENERGY	62
34	EXPORTS	63
35	DOMESTIC EXPORTS	64

Table 1 - POPULATION

Year	New Brunswick	% Change	Canada	% Change	N. B. as % of Canada
1961	597,936		18,238,247		3.3
1966	616,788	3.2	20,140,880	9.7	3.1
1971	634,557	2.9	21,568,311	7.1	2.9
1976	677,250	1.8	22,992,600	1.3	2.9
1981	696,400	0.1	24,341,700	1.2	2.9
1982	696,600	0.0	24,583,100	1.0	2.8
1983	703,200	0.9	24,787,200	0.8	2.8
1984	707,900	0.7	24,978,200	0.8	2.8
1985	709,900	0.3	25,165,400	0.7	2.8
1986	710,400	0.1	25,353,000	0.7	2.8
1987	712,300	0.3	25,617,300	1.0	2.8
1988	714,300	0.3	25,909,200	1.1	2.8
1989	717,800	0.5	26,240,300	1.3	2.7
1990	723,200	0.8	26,602,600	1.4	2.7
1991[1]	726,800	0.5	26,991,600	1.5	2.7

[1] These figures are not 1991 Census counts but are in fact estimates still based on the 1986 Census.

Sources: Statistics Canada Census and Statistics Canada 91-210.

Table 2 - POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(thousands)

Year	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-64	65+
1961	227.2	90.9	67.5	165.4	46.9
1966	222.1	107.9	65.2	171.3	50.3
1971	203.1	126.4	73.9	176.5	54.7
1976	193.1	137.6	99.9	185.7	61.1
1981	173.6	136.6	116.4	199.2	70.6
1982	170.6	133.3	116.7	203.9	72.2
1983	169.3	132.1	118.7	209.4	73.6
1984	167.6	130.2	120.1	214.6	75.3
1985	165.2	127.4	121.3	219.0	77.1
1986	161.9	124.6	122.2	222.9	78.8
1987	159.0	122.6	122.8	226.8	81.0
1988	156.4	120.3	123.3	231.5	82.7
1989	155.1	117.8	123.6	237.1	84.2
1990	153.8	116.0	124.1	243.3	86.0
1991[1]	152.6	114.2	123.6	248.8	87.6

[1] These figures are not 1991 Census counts but are in fact estimates still based on the 1986 Census.

Sources: Statistics Canada Census and Statistics Canada 91-210.

Table 3 - COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH

Year Ending May 31	Live Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Actual Increase	Net Migration[1]
1976	11,800	5,216	6,584	12,000	+5,400
1977	11,753	5,140	6,613	6,900	+300
1978	11,119	5,210	5,909	4,000	-1,900
1979	10,784	5,086	5,698	3,800	-1,900
1980	10,782	5,284	5,498	3,500	-2,000
1981	10,633	5,178	5,455	1,000	-4,500
1982	10,373	5,109	5,264	200	-5,100
1983	10,582	5,339	5,243	6,600	+1,400
1984	10,406	5,172	5,234	4,700	-500
1985	10,268	5,298	4,970	2,000	-3,000
1986	10,080	5,382	4,698	500	-4,200
1987	9,653	5,341	4,312	1,900	-2,400
1988	9,534	5,462	4,072	2,000	-2,100
1989	9,604	5,499	4,105	3,500	-600
1990	9,743	5,502	4,241	5,400	+1,200
1991	9,845	5,570	4,275	3,600	-600

[1]Net Migration = Actual Increase - Natural Increase.

Sources: Statistics Canada 11-003, 84-202 and 91-210.

Table 4 - COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME
(millions of dollars)

Year	Labour Income	Farm Income	Business Income	Investment Income	Transfer Payments	Total[1]
1976	2,244	36	184	224	680	3,462
1977	2,417	27	199	249	799	3,789
1978	2,623	40	227	326	868	4,189
1979	2,930	44	252	399	888	4,630
1980	3,227	34	261	467	1,015	5,139
1981	3,647	61	273	640	1,161	5,928
1982	3,962	45	350	763	1,403	6,711
1983	4,223	35	453	728	1,587	7,261
1984	4,578	58	509	876	1,762	7,983
1985	5,016	29	570	910	1,884	8,594
1986	5,374	38	631	988	2,053	9,274
1987	5,808	41	655	1,050	2,165	9,916
1988	6,312	51	698	1,154	2,329	10,745
1989	6,870	56	714	1,285	2,441	11,564
1990	7,266	43	732	1,457	2,629	12,336
1991*	7,615	41	752	1,434	2,858	12,913

[1]Components do not add to total.

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

Table 5 - PERSONAL INCOME & GDP AT FACTOR COST, PER CAPITA
(dollars)

Year	Personal Income		N.B. as a % of Canada	GDP at Factor Cost		N.B. as a % of Canada
	N.B.	Canada		N.B.	Canada	
1976	5,112	6,877	74.3	5,105	7,695	66.3
1977	5,539	7,513	73.7	5,395	8,366	64.5
1978	6,088	8,299	73.4	5,938	9,218	64.4
1979	6,692	9,242	72.4	7,383	10,505	70.3
1980	7,390	10,352	71.4	7,555	11,755	64.3
1981	8,512	12,046	70.7	8,405	13,127	64.0
1982	9,634	13,214	72.9	8,933	13,649	65.4
1983	10,326	13,840	74.6	9,613	14,749	65.2
1984	11,277	14,903	75.7	10,672	16,095	66.3
1985	12,106	15,903	76.1	11,378	17,118	66.5
1986	13,055	16,853	77.5	12,552	17,822	70.4
1987	13,921	18,003	77.3	13,463	19,201	70.1
1988	15,043	19,552	76.9	14,511	20,751	69.9
1989	16,110	20,922	77.0	15,443	21,898	70.5
1990	17,058	22,185	76.9	16,090	22,422	71.8
1991*	17,767	22,567	78.7	16,361	22,183	73.8

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

Table 6 - PROVINCIAL INCOME AND PROVINCIAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(millions of dollars)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991*
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	5,374	5,808	6,312	6,870	7,266	7,615
Military pay and allowances	140	150	153	149	156	159
Corporation profits before taxes	593	765	801	785	593	445
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	867	888	966	1,016	1,244	1,209
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	38	39	47	56	45	41
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	631	655	698	714	732	752
Inventory valuation adjustment	-22	-75	-62	-50	-18	-20
NET PROVINCIAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST	7,621	8,230	8,915	9,540	10,018	10,200
Indirect taxes	1,308	1,453	1,563	1,742	1,854	1,922
Deduct:						
Subsidies	146	163	163	181	195	204
Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments	1,296	1,360	1,450	1,545	1,618	1,691
PROVINCIAL GDP AT MARKET PRICES	10,079	10,880	11,765	12,646	13,295	13,609
PROVINCIAL GDP AT FACTOR COST[1]	8,917	9,590	10,365	11,085	11,636	11,891

[1] GDP at factor cost is equal to GDP at market prices plus subsidies minus indirect taxes.

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

Table 7 - GROSS PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE
(millions of dollars)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991*
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	6,997	7,437	7,990	8,511	8,885	9,191
Goods	4,087	4,278	4,585	4,832	4,969	5,011
Services	2,910	3,159	3,405	3,679	3,916	4,180
Government current expenditure on goods and services	2,684	2,851	3,048	3,230	3,463	3,634
Gross fixed capital formation	2,095	2,158	2,493	2,910	2,816	2,712
Government	397	480	417	438	489	462
Non-residential construction	356	420	346	361	404	404
Machinery and equipment	41	60	71	77	85	58
Business	1,698	1,678	2,076	2,472	2,327	2,250
Residential construction	724	672	735	752	736	703
Non-residential construction	328	338	456	570	732	948
Machinery and equipment	646	668	885	1,150	859	599
FINAL DOMESTIC DEMAND	11,776	12,446	13,531	14,651	15,164	15,537
Value of physical change in inventories	-391	11	165	83	-49	..[1]
Net exports plus residual error of estimate	-1,305	-1,576	-1,932	-2,088	-1,821	-1,928
GROSS PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE AT MARKET PRICES	10,079	10,880	11,765	12,646	13,295	13,609

[1]Included in "Net exports plus residual error of estimate".

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

TABLE 8 - GROSS PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE[1]
CONSTANT DOLLARS
(millions of 1986 dollars)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991*
Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services	6,997	7,222	7,490	7,633	7,662	7,558
Goods	4,087	4,178	4,330	4,361	4,304	4,135
Services	2,910	3,044	3,160	3,272	3,358	3,423
Government Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	2,684	2,765	2,875	2,935	3,057	3,127
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	2,095	2,116	2,390	2,710	2,579	2,491
Government	397	477	401	411	451	434
Construction	356	416	328	330	360	363
Machinery and Equipment	41	61	73	81	91	72
Business	1,698	1,639	1,989	2,299	2,128	2,057
Residential Construction	724	647	680	666	641	585
Non-Residential Construction	328	323	412	486	612	805
Machinery and Equipment	646	669	897	1,147	875	667
Final Domestic Demand	11,776	12,103	12,755	13,278	13,298	13,176

Columns may not sum due to rounding.

[1]The sum of Final Domestic Demand plus Exports minus Imports equals Gross Provincial Expenditure. Export and Import data in constant dollars are not available for the provinces.

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

Table 9 - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY
(millions of dollars)

	1984	1985	1986	1987
BUSINESS SECTOR				
Agriculture	106.7	108.2	113.6	106.8
Logging & Forestry	247.9	226.6	213.8	230.2
Fishing & Trapping	49.2	56.3	70.6	85.1
Mining	195.1	123.1	139.5	178.7
Manufacturing	936.4	1,024.6	1,337.9	1,596.5
Construction	519.1	518.0	594.3	648.4
Electric Power, Gas & Other Utility Industries	453.9	452.6	539.6	545.1
Educational Services	3.4	2.7	6.1	6.2
Health Services	125.0	137.9	139.0	150.9
Accommodation & Food Services	188.7	194.6	212.1	228.6
NON-BUSINESS-SECTOR				
Forestry Services	19.3	25.4	27.0	28.8
Water Systems	12.7	13.7	14.0	13.2
Government Service Industries	797.6	905.1	961.9	1,011.0
Federal Government Services	457.0	486.0	516.5	541.1
Provincial Government Services	236.0	302.3	318.8	335.1
Local Government Services	104.5	116.8	126.6	134.9
Educational Services	530.1	559.8	601.2	639.3
Health & Social Services	439.4	446.6	481.6	512.8
Goods Producing Industries	2,521.1	2,523.1	3,023.2	3,404.0
Service Producing Industries	5,033.9	5,553.9	5,893.8	6,186.0
Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost	7,555.0	8,077.0	8,917.0	9,590.0

Source: Statistics Canada 15-203.

Table 10 - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY
Constant Dollars
(millions of 1986 dollars)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
BUSINESS SECTOR						
Agriculture	99.8	113.6	92.9	92.1	90.4	90.9
Logging & Forestry	220.3	213.8	220.7	237.3	239.4	231.0
Fishing and Trapping	60.9	70.6	58.5	61.6	68.5	61.5
Mining	122.2	139.5	134.8	165.2	146.4	148.1
Manufacturing	1,136.4	1,337.9	1,548.1	1,643.6	1,709.5	1,735.7
Construction	530.4	594.3	639.5	667.3	685.9	761.0
Electric Power, Gas & Other Utility Industries	414.3	539.6	529.4	511.2	536.3	520.7
Educational Services	3.1	6.1	5.9	..	..	..
Health Services	144.0	139.0	141.6	..	..	..
Accommodation & Food Services	202.7	212.1	221.4	..	..	..
NON-BUSINESS SECTOR						
Forestry Services	28.5	27.0	29.9	23.7	23.3	23.4
Water Systems	13.2	14.0	12.6	12.8	12.7	12.8
Government Service Industries	938.1	961.9	987.5	1,002.0	1,015.1	1,032.8
Federal Government Services	515.1	516.5	515.9	..	..	..
Provincial Government Services	297.1	318.8	343.0	..	..	..
Local Government Services	128.4	126.6	128.7	..	..	..
Educational Services	597.3	601.2	622.3	..	..	..
Health & Social Services	467.6	481.6	508.5	..	..	..

Source: Statistics Canada 15-203.

Table 11 - PRIVATE AND PUBLIC INVESTMENT
(millions of dollars)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991[1]	1992[2]
Capital Expenditures	2,151.9	2,497.3	2,832.3	2,722.2	2,622.5	2,504.6
Construction:	1,403.8	1,520.0	1,581.4	1,724.8	1,905.2	1,892.9
Primary & Construction	65.5	80.3	60.6	59.9	52.2	62.0
Manufacturing	40.7	89.9	130.3	78.0	40.9	17.1
Utilities	87.0	121.0	184.7	340.3	660.2	626.7
Trade & Finance	119.4	136.7	173.4	190.4	117.8	110.6
Housing	653.2	722.8	638.8	596.4	575.0	612.4
Gov't & Institutional	438.0	369.3	393.6	459.8	459.1	464.1
Machinery & Equipment:	748.1	977.3	1,250.9	997.4	717.3	611.7
Primary & Construction	101.0	108.3	143.3	93.5	91.9	100.2
Manufacturing	247.2	429.5	692.8	296.0	268.1	130.2
Utilities	119.9	151.6	136.1	307.8	136.3	155.5
Trade & Finance	211.8	208.8	193.0	196.4	147.1	141.9
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gov't & Institutional	68.2	79.1	85.7	103.7	73.9	83.9
Repair Expenditures	750.8	809.7	880.5	880.3	833.8	847.7
Primary & Construction	132.4	148.0	156.3	136.3	134.7	163.0
Manufacturing	169.9	188.7	216.6	261.0	232.6	206.8
Utilities	188.0	186.1	194.8	213.9	202.4	217.0
Trade & Finance	65.9	58.8	71.2	57.4	50.0	50.0
Housing	83.0	102.6	112.2	87.7	86.0	86.0
Gov't & Institutional	111.6	125.5	129.4	124.0	128.1	124.9
Capital & Repair Expenditures	2,902.7	3,307.0	3,712.8	3,602.5	3,456.3	3,352.3

[1]Preliminary actual.
[2]Intentions.

Sources: Statistics Canada 61-205 and 61-206.

Table 12 - AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY
(dollars)

	1988	1989	1990	1991
Forestry	491.59	533.03	543.65	565.00
Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	648.82	706.22	714.82	728.60
Manufacturing	487.66	526.09	547.20	570.56
Food and Beverages	383.10	414.09	437.48	447.36
Wood	419.66	430.63	457.21	486.08
Paper and Allied	783.26	824.03	869.91	890.29
Construction	480.37	538.45	537.70	569.37
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	497.15	540.21	553.99	578.66
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	554.56	582.11	612.63	668.42
Transportation	512.95	537.71	565.44	611.44
Trade	295.38	300.83	316.22	328.73
Wholesale Trade	416.26	427.72	441.12	477.29
Retail Trade	246.76	249.64	263.59	266.86
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	422.67	437.08	453.18	446.15
Community, Business and Personal Services	362.21	380.33	409.29	444.59
Education and Related Services	539.63	556.48	585.29	610.47
Health and Welfare Services	377.78	399.42	414.36	435.76
Services to Business Management	370.81	396.72	438.79	514.17
Accommodation and Food Services	160.16	176.34	188.49	198.23
Public Administration	553.09	577.71	618.32	630.26
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	396.20	411.52	437.23	464.74
INDUSTRIAL AGGREGATE	421.10	442.62	463.40	489.74

Source: Statistics Canada 72-002.

Table 13 - LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

Year	Population 15+ ('000)	Labour Force ('000)	Employed ('000)	Unemployed ('000)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Participation Rate (%)
1976	473	253	226	28	11.0	53.6
1977	481	258	224	34	13.2	53.6
1978	489	268	234	34	12.5	54.8
1979	497	273	243	30	11.1	55.0
1980	504	280	249	31	11.0	55.6
1981	508	286	253	33	11.5	56.2
1982	512	281	242	40	14.1	54.9
1983	519	288	245	43	14.8	55.4
1984	525	290	247	43	14.8	55.2
1985	530	300	255	45	15.1	56.7
1986	533	306	262	44	14.3	57.4
1987	537	312	272	41	13.1	58.2
1988	541	318	280	38	12.0	58.8
1989	547	325	284	41	12.5	59.5
1990	553	331	291	40	12.1	59.8
1991	559	327	286	42	12.7	58.6

Sources: Statistics Canada 71-201 & 71-220.

Table 14 - EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION
(thousands)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Industry						
Agriculture	6	6	5	5	5	6
Other Primary Industries	11	11	12	13	13	14
Manufacturing	35	37	39	37	37	35
Construction	15	15	17	18	19	16
Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities	23	23	25	25	27	27
Trade	50	53	53	54	60	55
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11	12	12	12	11	12
Service	88	90	93	96	97	99
Public Administration	23	24	24	24	22	23
Total	262	272	280	284	291	286
Occupation						
Managerial, Administrative, etc.	69	69	72	78	79	82
Clerical	41	45	46	47	46	46
Sales	25	26	26	25	28	26
Service	42	44	44	42	44	42
Primary Occupations	14	15	15	15	15	17
Processing	32	34	34	33	34	33
Construction	19	18	21	20	20	18
Transportation	12	13	13	12	14	12
Materials Handling & Other Crafts	9	9	10	11	10	11

Sources: Statistics Canada 71-001, 71-529 and 71-220.

Table 15 - GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT
(number)

Year	Federal[1]	Provincial[1]	Local	Total Government
1976	16,384	30,611	3,754	50,749
1977	16,729	30,878	4,063	51,670
1978	17,205	32,798	3,815	53,818
1979	17,142	34,051	3,976	55,169
1980	17,340	34,629	4,164	56,133
1981	17,653	35,286	4,198	57,137
1982	16,883	36,009	4,341	57,233
1983	16,737	36,362	4,231	57,330
1984	16,922	36,455	4,196	57,573
1985	16,823	38,102	4,321	59,246
1986	16,660	39,182	4,256	60,098
1987	16,342	40,835	4,387	61,564
1988	16,465	41,165	4,328	61,958
1989	16,033	41,724	4,603	62,360
1990	15,491	44,049	4,920	64,460

[1]Includes government business enterprises

Sources: Statistics Canada 72-004, 72-007, 72-009 and 72-209.

Table 16 - VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE
(thousands of dollars)

	1987	1988	1989	1990
Sales of Agricultural Products	250,581	257,404	286,211	286,717
To Other Farms	24,385	23,934	31,964	25,097
To Other Sectors	226,196	233,470	254,247	261,620
Sales of Non-Agricultural Products	6,844	6,938	7,228	7,186
Other Sources	14,157	17,685	16,274	12,263
Own-Account Producton Uses	17,686	-6,392	7,209	-3,350
Income-In-Kind	3,479	3,486	3,533	3,698
Value of Inventory Change	14,207	-9,878	3,676	-7,048
TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTION	289,268	275,635	316,922	302,816

Source: Statistics Canada 21-603.

Table 17 - COMPONENTS OF FARM INCOME
(thousands of dollars)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total Crops	76,282	89,871	93,412	114,314	119,362	98,702
Potatoes	43,148	52,351	54,000	75,585	78,237	54,016
Fruits	7,803	9,642	9,607	7,937	8,836	9,020
Vegetables	6,353	7,607	9,459	7,849	7,903	11,578
Forest & Maple Products	7,543	7,614	8,335	8,461	8,478	8,375
Other Crops	11,435	12,657	12,011	14,482	15,908	15,713
Total Livestock & Products	141,695	143,169	146,996	147,161	149,444	145,212
Cattle & Calves	26,037	23,488	26,287	23,343	26,656	25,439
Hogs	22,176	20,556	16,407	17,222	16,236	14,939
Dairy Products	53,743	54,551	58,025	58,435	59,044	56,234
Poultry	24,347	25,230	27,845	29,741	31,949	31,235
Eggs	13,070	13,428	14,015	15,198	12,902	15,125
Other Livestock & Products	2,322	5,916	4,417	3,222	2,657	2,240
Total Direct Payments[1]	6,287	9,833	12,993	11,230	6,584	10,970
TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS	224,264	242,873	253,401	272,705	275,390	254,884
OPERATING & DEPRECIATION COSTS	187,793	194,008	199,694	209,318	204,381	..
TOTAL NET INCOME	23,868	66,551	47,315	70,596	67,659	..
TOTAL GROSS INCOME[2]	211,661	260,559	247,009	279,914	272,040	..

1 Total direct payments included subsidies and payments made to producers under various government programs.

2 Total gross income equals total cash receipts plus income in kind and an adjustment for the value of inventory change.

Source: Statistics Canada 21-603.

Table 18 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE LOGGING INDUSTRY

Year	Establishments	Total Activity		Logging Activity	
		Total Employees	Salaries & Wages	Value Added	Value of Shipments
	(number)		(thousands of dollars)		
1976	210	3,852	45,072	73,603	177,180
1977	167	3,547	45,599	72,455	175,710
1978	180	4,269	56,159	87,544	198,401
1979	220	4,377	64,345	107,440	227,681
1980	252	4,140	65,921	112,187	251,104
1981	243	3,808	70,653	113,199	275,244
1982	195	3,188	57,652	82,562	219,528
1983	243	4,051	75,665	127,631	295,665
1984	265	3,217	67,873	171,680	370,493
1985	255	2,831	61,434	129,692	351,137
1986	232	2,970	69,909	126,737	365,324
1987	198	2,829	71,735	134,744	380,698
1987[1]	850	3,224	82,117	178,671	439,073
1988[1]	948	3,614	96,252	221,831	546,818
1989[1]	929	3,863	102,262	255,509	603,374

[1]Data not comparable to previous years because of new survey techniques.

Source: Statistics Canada 25-201.

Table 19 - ESTIMATES OF TOTAL FOREST PRODUCTION
(cubic metres)

Year	Logs & Bolts	Pulpwood	Fuelwood	Other	Total
1976	1 798 000	5 394 000	198 000	88 000	7 478 000
1977	1 897 000	5 550 000	170 000	85 000	7 702 000
1978	2 265 000	5 947 000	204 000	93 000	8 509 000
1979	2 322 000	6 088 000	255 000	85 000	8 750 000
1980	2 345 000	5 714 000	252 000	76 000	8 387 000
1981	2 282 000	5 165 000	266 000	82 000	7 795 000
1982	2 061 000	3 956 000	241 000	62 000	6 320 000
1983	2 360 000	4 752 000	265 000	65 000	7 442 000
1984	2 534 000	5 486 000	269 000	89 000	8 378 000
1985	2 344 000	5 126 000	337 000	89 000	7 896 000
1986	2 542 000	5 745 000	340 000	93 000	8 720 000
1987	2 559 000	5 232 000	78 000	-	7 869 000
1988	2 560 000	6 626 000	13 000	-	9 199 000
1989	2 405 000	6 813 000	63 000	-	9 281 000

Source: Statistics Canada 25-201.

Table 20 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY

Species	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Groundfish	10,839	14,016	9,083	9,734	10,850	10,111
Cod	7,456	8,284	4,650	6,478	7,847	6,609
Redfish	1,016	1,860	1,582	1,058	637	1,047
Other	2,367	3,872	2,851	2,198	2,366	2,455
Pelagic & Estuarial	14,521	17,591	16,838	17,598	18,493	13,640
Herring	13,462	16,741	13,576	13,259	15,931	10,723
Smelts	100	451	826	465	409	1
Other	959	399	2,436	3,874	2,153	2,916
Molluscs & Crustaceans	68,533	69,210	85,926	59,944	70,672	63,891
Crabs	25,929	23,527	32,110	11,944	10,529	17,055
Lobsters	29,162	27,288	42,546	32,919	38,815	36,072
Scallops	4,882	9,075	5,306	7,287	16,619	5,072
Other	8,560	9,320	5,964	7,794	4,709	5,692
Miscellaneous[1]	223	193	310	452	287	430
TOTAL VALUE OF SEA FISH LANDINGS ($'000)	94,116	101,010	112,157	87,728	100,302	88,072
TOTAL QUANTITY OF SEA FISH LANDINGS (metric tonnes)	130 498	131 562	140 150	150 846	153 111	105 770
NUMBER OF FISHERMEN	7,749	7,934	7,903	7,764	7,543	..

[1]Includes dulse, moss, scales, etc.

Source: Fisheries and Oceans, Canada.

Table 21 - MINERAL PRODUCTION - QUANTITY
(thousands)

Mineral	Unit	1990	1991p
Copper	kilograms	8 620	10 138
Lead	kilograms	56 244	59 019
Zinc	kilograms	233 933	169 887
Silver	kilograms	145	153
Peat Moss	metric tonnes	266	280
Sulphur	metric tonnes	73	47
Sand, Gravel	metric tonnes	8 265	6 843
Stone	metric tonnes	2 711	2 770
Coal	metric tonnes	548	500

Sources: Statistics Canada 26-202 and Dept. of Natural Resources and Energy.

Table 22 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES

Year	Total Activity		Mining Activity	
	Number of Employees	Wages & Salaries	Value Added	Value of Production
		(thousands of dollars)		
1976	2,936	36,492	69,633	190,653
1977	3,018	44,735	79,611	226,422
1978	2,810	43,226	131,618	308,023
1979	2,881	49,919	227,389	435,225
1980	2,554	50,040	103,845	257,304
1981	3,093	70,071	150,505	416,483
1982	2,918	77,669	144,820	416,722
1983	2,626	70,416	110,241	372,625
1984	2,940	90,111	221,143	486,914
1985	3,068	93,587	128,034	419,068
1986	3,145	103,194	160,434	450,488
1987	3,191	107,175	212,098	539,831
1988	3,222	112,569	327,458	699,074
1989	3,695	131,102	317,843	745,529

Source: Statistics Canada 26-201.

Table 23 - MINERAL PRODUCTION-VALUE
(thousands of dollars)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991p
Metallics	312,466	391,728	604,046	582,439	584,492	325,546
Copper	12,860	17,515	25,139	26,456	27,142	27,535
Lead	45,341	70,333	75,587	67,787	67,324	50,225
Zinc	196,595	229,699	431,581	433,736	450,788	212,529
Silver	41,168	56,176	54,236	40,063	26,130	22,869
Non-Metallic	118,813	153,969	226,908	201,998	208,785	212,322
Peat Moss	21,351	20,405	25,428	24,910	23,857	26,934
Sulphur	8,956	13,975	17,127	15,796	9,222	6,547
Structural Materials	42,266	44,567	46,280	41,197	47,449	44,940
Sand, Gravel	x	x	18,251	16,023	16,405	14,387
Stone	13,064	15,934	15,266	14,277	18,098	18,398
Fuels	28,027	33,347	33,530	33,740	37,200	34,200
Coal	28,000	33,320	33,530	33,740	37,200	34,200
All Minerals	501,572	623,611	910,764	859,375	877,926	617,008

Sources: Statistics Canada 26-201, 26-202 and Department of Natural Resources and Energy.

Table 24 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Year	Total Activity		Manufacturing Activity	
	Number of Employees	Wages & Salaries	Value Added	Factory Shipments
		(thousands of dollars)		
1980	32,221	526,902	1,079,586	3,560,553
1981	31,511	569,756	1,032,800	3,844,188
1982	28,619	562,523	938,432	3,323,697
1982[1]	28,506	561,295	936,750	3,319,877
1983[1]	28,429	593,532	1,040,848	3,504,835
1984[1]	28,531	631,327	1,150,595	4,092,301
1985[1]	29,456	692,037	1,242,712	4,243,042
1986[1]	31,805	764,144	1,534,531	4,909,325
1987[1]	32,424	838,345	2,035,355	5,634,686
1988[1]	34,508	931,646	2,110,878	5,627,650
1989[1]	36,130	994,198	2,144,976	5,884,584

[1]Data based on 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Prior data based on 1970 SIC.

Source: Statistics Canada 31-203.

Table 25 - MANUFACTURING SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS
(thousands of dollars)

Industry	1988	1989	1990	1991
Paper & Allied Products	1,643,520	1,729,122	1,641,766	1,450,546
Food Industries	1,127,798	1,248,477	1,256,932	1,245,699
Beverage Industries	173,041	170,299	173,944	179,846
Wood Industries	498,767	515,582	465,055	404,927
Printing, Publishing & Allied Inds.	96,284	103,496	106,786	106,511
Fabricated Metal Products	183,549	181,163	191,285	193,784
Furniture & Fixture	20,699	22,184	20,175	20,252
Miscellaneous	1,892,081	2,121,037	2,289,331	2,046,480
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	5,635,739	6,091,360	6,145,274	5,648,045

Source: Statistics Canada 31-001.

Table 26 - DWELLING STARTS AND COMPLETIONS

Year	All Areas		Urban Centres of 10,000+	
	Starts	Completions	Starts	Completions
1976	6,772	7,137	3,930	4,064
1977	4,308	5,313	2,179	3,207
1978	5,167	5,896	2,087	2,649
1979	5,021	5,090	1,474	1,913
1980	2,646	3,258	776	952
1981	2,188	2,477	586	787
1982	1,680	1,427	782	592
1983	4,742	3,487	2,123	1,797
1984	2,873	3,923	1,628	1,725
1985	4,142	3,224	2,467	2,049
1986	4,045	4,504	2,578	2,742
1987	3,716	3,944	2,309	2,443
1988	3,627	3,798	2,433	2,366
1989	3,681	3,383	2,199	2,174
1990	2,683	2,959	1,730	1,845
1991	2,872	2,858	1,623	1,785

Sources: Statistics Canada 64-002 and CMHC.

Table 27 - CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Year	Labour Content		Cost of Materials Used	Value of Work Performed
	Number	Value	(thousands of dollars)	
1976	23,799	325,136	315,035	892,979
1977	21,024	314,887	316,606	873,745
1978	21,485	336,966	342,863	927,736
1979	22,193	401,593	399,484	1,070,527
1980	14,747	358,130	365,709	958,052
1981	15,339	383,424	382,633	1,022,317
1982	20,325	393,005	424,578	1,081,700
1983	19,761	403,218	464,092	1,154,410
1984	20,317	429,618	485,077	1,200,082
1985	23,256	514,211	551,377	1,447,555
1986	20,344	465,265	551,337	1,471,396
1987	21,551	525,684	656,046	1,670,885
1988	23,417	590,907	780,093	1,811,322
1989	22,324	633,330	797,307	1,895,592
1990[1]	24,828	711,712	863,815	2,108,587
1991[2]	23,287	718,811	861,754	2,169,800

[1]Preliminary actual.
[2]Intentions.

Source: Statistics Canada 64-201.

Table 28 - VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE
(thousands of dollars)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990[1]	1991[2]
Building Construction	1,042,640	1,213,772	1,351,838	1,394,139	1,406,624	1,269,993
Residential	608,077	736,203	825,434	750,968	726,636	759,982
Industrial	67,020	66,339	102,857	150,641	147,580	81,679
Commercial	148,172	180,468	206,919	286,001	330,637	223,765
Institutional	167,508	180,796	164,601	158,885	147,554	144,762
Other building construction	51,863	49,966	52,027	47,644	54,217	59,805
Engineering Construction	428,756	457,113	459,484	501,453	701,963	899,807
Marine construction	11,434	15,388	22,436	14,613	17,786	33,478
Road, highway & aerodome construction	154,097	x	x	154,756	192,059	203,745
Waterworks & sewage system	45,097	52,137	46,760	40,937	45,965	48,972
Dams & irrigation	3,283	3,332	3,168	4,303	4,754	4,608
Electric power construction	57,705	64,420	92,167	152,456	283,071	443,676
Railway, telephone & telegraph	51,160	54,745	x	57,913	60,873	63,965
Gas & oil facilities	10,514	5,997	7,809	9,303	8,801	12,742
Other engineering construction	95,466	84,178	95,190	67,172	88,654	88,621
Total	1,471,396	1,670,885	1,811,322	1,895,592	2,108,587	2,169,800

[1]Preliminary actual.
[2]Intentions.

Source: Statistics Canada 64-201.

Table 29 - RETAIL TRADE

Year	Total (millions of dollars)			Per Capita (dollars)		
	N.B.	N.S.	Canada	N.B.	N.S.	Canada
1981	2,562.6	2,999.6	102,961.3	3,680	3,540	4,230
1982	2,708.7	3,217.9	106,614.6	3,888	3,788	4,337
1983	3,008.9	3,671.6	116,010.0	4,279	4,284	4,680
1984	3,238.1	4,204.5	126,751.3	4,574	4,864	5,074
1985	3,508.9	4,757.4	141,346.3	4,943	5,462	5,617
1986	3,851.8	4,981.3	152,880.4	5,422	5,705	6,030
1987	4,195.5	5,425.7	167,939.0	5,890	6,180	6,556
1988	4,563.2	5,840.8	180,545.3	6,388	6,623	6,968
1989	4,771.3	6,020.1	188,160.1	6,647	6,777	7,171
1990	4,935.6	6,119.8	191,520.1	6,825	6,844	7,199
1991[1]	4,641.2	5,786.8	179,281.1	6,386	6,433	6,642

[1] Retail trade estimates for 1991 exclude the Goods and Services Tax while sales data prior to 1991 included the Federal Sales Tax.

Source: Statistics Canada 63-005.

Table 30 - RETAIL TRADE BY KIND OF BUSINESS
(millions of dollars)

	1989	1990	1991
Supermarkets and gocery stores	x	x	x
All other food stores	x	x	x
Drugs and patent medicine stores	264.1	274.7	280.8
Shoe stores	x	x	x
Men's clothing stores	44.6	43.0	39.1
Women's clothing stores	84.3	87.1	83.9
Other clothing stores	82.4	78.5	69.1
Household furniture and appliance stores	x	x	x
Household furnishings stores	37.8	36.6	31.4
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	1,043.8	1,078.3	957.7
Gasoline service stations	375.2	399.5	369.2
Automotive parts, accessories and services	263.0	296.0	279.4
General merchandise stores	645.0	615.6	560.8
Other semi-durable goods stores	137.4	135.5	124.4
Other durable goods stores	101.7	94.8	83.8
Other retail stores	228.0	234.1	223.3
Total, all stores	4,771.4	4,935.7	4,641.1

Source: Statistics Canada 63-005.

Table 31 - CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1986 = 100)

Year	New Brunswick								Canada
	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health & Personal Care	Recreation & Reading	Tobacco & Alcohol	All Items	All Items
1979	65.2	59.9	71.7	57.9	62.5	60.8	45.6	60.9	61.0
1980	72.4	65.1	79.9	65.0	69.0	66.7	50.3	67.2	67.2
1981	81.0	74.1	85.3	74.5	76.5	73.3	57.1	75.4	75.5
1982	84.7	83.0	89.3	82.5	84.2	80.7	64.9	82.4	83.7
1983	86.7	89.5	92.4	88.5	91.0	87.7	75.0	87.9	88.5
1984	91.5	94.3	94.7	92.3	95.0	91.4	81.6	92.4	92.4
1985	95.0	98.8	97.3	97.5	96.8	94.7	89.2	96.6	96.0
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	104.6	102.0	103.6	99.2	105.1	105.7	105.2	102.8	104.4
1988	106.5	105.1	108.4	101.6	109.6	111.5	116.2	106.5	108.6
1989	111.1	108.5	111.9	106.9	114.1	116.0	135.1	111.5	114.0
1990	116.9	113.0	115.0	111.8	119.6	119.5	149.0	116.6	119.5
1991	122.9	119.5	125.6	115.8	128.2	125.1	179.5	124.2	126.2

Sources: Statistics Canada 62-001 and 62-010.

Table 32 - RECEIPTS OF ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES

Year	Total	Accommodation		Food and Beverage		Employment[1]
		Total	Hotels & Motels	Total	Restaurants	
	(millions of dollars)					
1976	164.5	50.4	46.8	114.1	41.1	..
1977	177.1	55.1	51.4	122.0	44.0	..
1978	202.4	61.2	56.8	141.2	46.9	..
1979	214.6	64.7	60.0	149.9	48.8	..
1980	231.6	70.5	65.2	161.1	..	..
1981	244.4	77.0	71.5	167.3	89.0	..
1982	271.4	84.5	79.0	186.9	95.4	..
1983	273.2	86.0	80.4	187.2	94.1	10,540
1984	303.9	97.0	90.3	206.9	105.5	10,565
1985	319.8	100.8	92.2	219.0	113.2	12,342
1986	353.2	113.6	103.8	239.6	124.1	12,909
1987	387.8	122.0	111.4	265.8	143.9	13,931
1988	412.2	130.1	117.9	282.1	148.9	14,370
1989	446.0	138.0	124.5	308.0	162.1	14,921
1990	..	..	..	320.5	167.7	13,464
1991	..	..	..	315.6	165.7	12,269

[1] Accommodation and food services.
Sources: Statistics Canada 63-011, 63-204 and 72-002.

Table 33 - SUPPLY AND DISPOSAL OF ELECTRIC ENERGY
(GW.h.)[1]

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Supply of Electric Energy	19,780	19,498	19,280	21,227	19,601	19,271
Total Generation	12,222	12,633	15,932	17,544	16,665	15,759
Hydro-generation (net)	3,184	2,246	2,615	2,389	3,483	2,970
Utilities	3,123	2,200	2,555	2,334	3,412	2,903
Industries	62	45	60	55	72	67
Thermal generation (net)	9,038	10,388	13,317	15,155	13,182	12,789
Utilities	8,329	9,723	12,637	14,419	12,503	12,065
Industries	709	665	679	736	679	724
Imported from United States	424	266	216	264	161	79
Received from other provinces	7,133	6,598	3,132	3,419	2,775	3,433
Disposal of Electric Energy	19,780	19,498	19,280	21,227	19,601	19,271
Total Provincial Disposal	11,555	12,039	12,698	13,450	13,173	13,638
Domestic	3,564	3,726	4,059	4,438	..	..
Industrial	5,008	5,293	5,478	5,645	..	..
Commercial & Other	1,866	1,949	2,082	2,225	..	..
Miscellaneous	1,117	1,071	1,079	1,142	..	..
Exported to United States	7,008	6,140	5,217	4,640	4,275	3,092
Delivered to other provinces	1,217	1,319	1,365	3,136	2,153	2,542

[1]One gigawatt hour = one million kilowatt hours.

Sources: Statistics Canada 57-001 and 57-202.

Table 34 - EXPORTS

Year	New Brunswick ($'000)	N.B. As % of GDP	Canada ($M)	Canada As % of GDP	N.B. Exports as % of Canada Exports
1977	924,412	25.0	43,684	22.6	2.1
1978	1,280,175	31.3	52,259	24.1	2.4
1979	2,049,847	40.1	64,317	25.8	3.2
1980	2,282,242	43.4	74,446	26.4	3.1
1981	2,440,837	41.7	81,337	25.5	3.0
1982	1,462,305	23.5	81,825	24.4	1.8
1983	1,667,680	24.7	88,155	24.3	1.9
1984	2,132,660	28.2	109,437	27.3	1.9
1985	2,128,508	26.4	116,145	27.0	1.8
1986	2,590,710	29.1	116,733	25.9	2.2
1987	2,951,159	30.8	121,462	24.8	2.4
1988	3,097,636	29.9	134,075	24.9	2.3
1989	3,031,991	27.4	134,511	23.4	2.3
1990	3,129,732	26.9	141,474	23.8	2.2
1991	3,018,677	25.4	138,079	23.1	2.2

Sources: Statistics Canada 65-001, 65-202 and unpublished tabulations.

Table 35 - DOMESTIC EXPORTS
(thousands of dollars)

Commodity Group	1989	1990	1991
Live Animals	348	2,643	1,910
Food, Feed & Beverages	355,216	387,627	376,341
Meat & Meat Preparations	1,039	2,136	2,664
Fish & Fish Preparations	250,290	245,746	257,046
Dairy & Bakery Products	2,317	1,600	2,152
Fruit & Fruit Preparations	2,423	2,119	2,771
Vegetable & Vegetable Preparations	63,054	96,631	75,670
Other Foods	3,060	4,122	6,423
Beverages	33,035	35,274	29,615
Crude Materials, Inedible	863,072	1,012,899	1,024,193
Crude Vegetable Products	13,910	20,595	20,597
Crude Animal Products	4,015	4,947	2,673
Non-Metallic Minerals & Mineral Fuels	673,731	820,591	911,248
Petroleum Oils, Other Than Crude	424,085	582,606	725,144
Electrical Energy	215,784	198,634	145,050
Metallic Ores & Scrap	171,416	166,765	89,675
Fabricated Materials, Inedible	1,720,326	1,621,616	1,531,161
Lumber	128,683	135,312	108,541
Other Wood Fabricated Materials	60,824	42,093	31,198
Woodpulp & Similar Pulp	719,913	655,262	515,874
Paper & Paperboard	592,219	600,764	677,671
Inorganic Chemicals	717	1,603	2,074
Organic Chemicals	62	2,710	1,633
Pharmaceutical Products	29	17	42
Fertilizers	144,625	131,035	161,236
Other Chemical & Allied Products	1,038	7,576	1,058
Plastic & Rubber Products (excl. tires)	11,847	6,833	6,088
Metals & Metal Fabricated Products	42,788	32,746	20,149
Precious Metals, Stones & Alloys, Glass	5,826	678	486
Non-Metallic Mineral Basic Products	9,786	4,155	4,169
Textiles & Textile Articles	1,969	831	940
End Products, Inedible	50,620	47,084	42,191
Industrial & Agricultural Machinery	25,729	21,742	21,998
Transportation Equipment	6,590	12,206	6,601
Electrical Machinery & Equipment	2,319	2,479	1,932
Precision Equipment	8,917	7,063	7,266
Miscellaneous End Products	7,065	3,592	4,395
Special Transactions Trade (incl. tires)	42,409	46,857	42,880
Total	3,031,991	3,118,726	3,018,677

Source: Statistics Canada unpublished numbers.